

The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVEY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

NO. 45

Professional Cards

DR. J. W. DEPASS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Continues the practice of his profession in this and the surrounding counties. All work neatly executed, and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Chloroform. Best references furnished on application. Office at Dr. Duffy's old stand. 25-tf

J. B. CARPENTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. 3-ly

R. W. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given to collections in both Superior and Justice Courts. feb. 6-tf

J. L. CARSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Collections made in any part of the State. feb. 6-tf

M. H. JUSTICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Claims collected in all parts of the State. feb. 9-47-tf

L. F. CHURCHILL, G. M. WHITESIDE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of Western North Carolina, in the Supreme Courts of the State and in the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. feb. 6-tf

DR. J. W. HARRIS,
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL PROFESSIONAL CALLS AND HOPES TO MERIT A CONTINUANCE OF HIS LONG ESTABLISHED PRACTICE.

Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton. 2-24

W. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the 13th Judicial District. Collections made in all parts of the State. 45-ly

H. CABANISS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SHELBY, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Rutherford, Cleveland and Gaston. 45-ly

J. M. JUSTICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of Polk, Rutherford and Cleveland. Any claims left with him, will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. 10-ly

Business Cards

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL

Watch and Clock
MAKER AND JEWELER, &c.,
Main St., Charlotte, N. C.

Dealer in Fine Watches and Clocks, Jewels, Spectacles and Watch Materials, &c. Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted for twelve months. Work left at the Watchmaker Office will be forwarded at my expense. 45-ly

W. M. WILSON, W. J. BLACK,

WILSON & BLACK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Window Glass, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, &c.

Corner Trade & College Sts.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
W. M. MATTHEWS & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TAKE this method of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal manner in which their House has been patronized under the charge of Matthews & Stegall, and they pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to make their patrons comfortable. Their table shall be furnished with the very best the market affords. Attentive and polite servants will always be on hand and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Their stables are large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate all who may come to see us. Horses and Vehicles always on hand to supply the wants of customers.

VILLAGE HOTEL,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.,
JOS. W. GREEN,
PROPRIETOR.

In opening this old and favorably known House, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, promising to give every endeavor to make his guests comfortable.

His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants. He intends to try and satisfy the most fastidious. Give him a Call. 37-tf

Miscellaneous.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

The Commissioners of the town of Rutherfordton, do enact:

I. That all persons living within the incorporated limits of said town, liable by law to work on public roads, and who are hereby required to work on the streets and roads in said town, six days in each year, or forfeit and pay to the Mayor \$1 for each day they fail to work: Provided, that in the discretion of the Mayor, such work may be rendered by substitute.

II. That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riots, or unlawful assembly, or who shall be guilty of unbecoming conduct, or make use of unbecoming language or shall curse, swear or loud talk to the annoyance of the citizens of said town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor, not to exceed \$25.

III. That if any person shall discharge any fire arms, except in cases of actual necessity, or by permission of the Mayor, within the boundaries described in Ordinance No. 3 of the town Ordinances of 1870, he shall pay a fine of \$1 for each offence.

IV. That any person or persons who shall engage in driving, racing or running horses through the streets at such speed as to endanger life or property, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed \$10.

V. That any person or persons who shall obstruct any public street or sidewalk, by placing thereon any wood, timber or other thing, and allowing the same to remain more than 24 hours, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each day such obstruction may remain.

VI. That if any grocer, barkeeper, or other person engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, shall sell or give away, any spirituous or malt liquors on the Sabbath day, he shall pay a fine of \$5 for each offence.

VII. That any person who shall ride or lurch any horse, or other animal, upon any sidewalk in said town, or any side tree on the public square, shall pay for each offence one dollar.

VIII. That any person or persons who shall engage in retailing spirituous liquors within said incorporation, except those who obtain a regular license, shall pay a fine of \$25 for each offence, one-half recovered to go to the informer.

IX. That in default of the payment of any fine or penalty, due to violation of the foregoing ordinances, the person so defaulting, may be imprisoned at the discretion of the Mayor, to be released upon payment of the fine and costs.

X. It shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to arrest all persons who may be guilty of violating any of the foregoing ordinances, and to bring such persons or persons before the Mayor, or in his absence, some one of the Commissioners, to be dealt with according to law.

XI. That for the purpose of raising a sufficient revenue, to defray the necessary expenses, and for making the necessary improvements in the town, the following tax be levied and collected on the subjects of taxation. And all persons owning any property liable to taxation, or upon whom a special tax has been levied, are required to list the same with the Mayor on or before the 15th day of February next, under the penalty of which, they shall be liable to a double tax.

On Real or Personal Property, (subject to exemption of two hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture.) 30 cents on the \$100 valuation.

A special tax on the following occupations to wit:

Lawyers, Physicians and Dentists, each	\$5.00
Circus and Menageries,	25.00
Side Shows & Sights of hand performers	10.00
Magical Lantern, Lectures,	5.00
Itinerant Auctioneers,	5.00
Silver Smiths and Jewelers,	2.00
Butchers,	5.00
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	25.00
Dry Good Stores,	8.00
Confectionaries and Book Stores,	5.00
Photographic Artists,	5.00
Hay or Stacks,	2.00
Blacksmith or Woodshops,	2.00
Cabinet Shops,	2.00
Printing Offices,	5.00
Insurance Agents,	5.00
Tailors,	2.00
Hotel or public boarding houses,	8.00
Private boarding houses,	3.00
Boot & Shoe, Harness & Saddle Shops,	2.00
Tin Shops,	2.00
Every itinerant dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Tobacco or Tinware not the product or Manufacture of Rutherford County,	5.00

All residents of the Town liable for a special tax, shall only be required to pay a pro rata amount of their special tax, according to the time they may commence or discontinue the business, trade or profession, upon which such tax is levied. Itinerants to pay full tax.

R. W. LOGAN, Mayor.

Adopted Jan. 16th, 1871.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

J. H. Adair & wife, vs. M. K. Koonce & D. K. Koonce, Executors of Geo. Koonce, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons are heirs at Law, and distributees of Geo. Koonce, deceased, and are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, to-wit: John Koonce and wife Talitha, J. W. Koonce and Catharine A. Koonce. It is therefore to notify the said non-resident defendants to appear before me, at my office, on the 7th day of February, next, when and where an account will be taken in this case; and also to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March, next, to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be taken against them. Given under my hand, 4th January, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. C. and Judge of Probate.

Executors Sale.—In obedience to an order of the Probate Court, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder at 1 o'clock Court House door in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 27th day of March next, all the evidences of debt belonging to the estate of John Burge, Sr., dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me or my agent J. W. Green, on or before the 10th day of January, 1872, or the same will be placed in the hands of my recovery, January 5th, 1871. J. C. BURGE, Ex. of John Burge, Sr. dec'd.

THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

W. W. SHARPE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS' AGENTS
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.

Are authorized to contract for Advertising in this paper.

THE CONVENTION ACT.

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Election Thursday the 13th of April.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many respects burdensome and oppressive to the people of the State, and some of the provisions ill adapted to the wants and condition of the people; and whereas the taxes required by said Constitution to be levied upon the citizens of the State by this General Assembly, too burdensome to be borne by the tax payers of the State, and cannot be collected without effecting the ruin of the best interests of our people; whereas, for the reasons here set forth, and many others in the judgment of this General Assembly, said Constitution requires such amendments and alterations as will give to our people the relief demanded by them from their present heavy burdens which can only be immediately and judiciously effected by a Convention of the people; and whereas, this General Assembly, in matters of such grave import, is reluctant to undertake any change in the fundamental law of the State, without the sense of the people in whom under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained therefore,

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be and he is hereby required to issue a proclamation commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several places of holding elections in said counties on Thursday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1871, where and when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention, under the restrictions hereinafter provided for; those who wish Convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and also to open separate polls at the said time and places, for the election of delegates to the Convention to be assembled in the city of Raleigh at such a time as is hereinafter provided for, said polls to be superintended by two judges or inspectors, at each of said places of holding the election, to be appointed by the commissioners of said counties respectively, and an officer appointed by the sheriff of the county, each of whom shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to conduct said election according to law.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said judges or inspectors, immediately after the closing of the polls, to count the ballots in the presence of such electors as may desire to be present, and make out a correct statement under their hands, of the polls at their respective places of holding said election which shall be sealed up and returned to the commissioners of their respective counties, by 12 o'clock on Saturday after said day of election; Provided, the counties of Carteret, Dare, and Hyde, shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns; and said commissioners or any two of them [in the presence of any five or more of the citizens of said county] shall compare said returns at the Court House, or other place of holding court in their respective counties, and make duplicate statements of said returns, sworn to before some person authorized to administer oaths, one copy of which shall be deposited in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescribed in the case of the re-

turns of the vote for electors of President and Vice-President, and as now provided by law, immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received said returns, not later than the 4th day of May, A. D. 1871, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Attorney General of the State to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a Convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation, in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said Convention as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh on the 4th Monday in May A. D. 1871, but if a majority of the votes polled are against a Convention, the Governor shall in like manner issue a proclamation of that fact.

SEC. 4. That the election aforesaid, shall be held with open doors, in the presence of the electors assembled, and conducted in the same manner, as elections assembled, and conducted in the same manner, as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted, the scrolls compared, the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as now prescribed by law, for members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. That the inspectors of election mentioned in section 1st of this act shall be appointed by the commission of each county respectively, on the 1st Monday in March 1871 or as soon thereafter as practicable, and said commissioners at the same time appoint registrar of voters, for each voting precinct or township, in such manner, that said books shall show an accurate list of all electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrar shall also at all times, after his appointment, up to and on the day of election aforesaid, keep open said books, and shall be at the polls on said day, with said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township, and entitled to registration, whose names have never been registered in such precinct or township, do not appear on the revised list; no certificates of registration shall be given, and no elector shall be entitled to register or to vote, in any other precinct or township, than the one in which he is an actual and bona-fide resident on the day of election. Any person offering to vote, although his name may be on the registration books, may be challenged as to his right to vote on the day of election, and the question shall be decided by the inspectors of the box and the registrar of the precinct or township, before the ballot is received.

SEC. 6. That if a vacancy shall occur by death or otherwise, of any person elected delegates as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county, in which such vacancy may have occurred after such notice as the Convention may order, to open polls to fill such vacancy, under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 7. That said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty-one delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Representatives, under the present apportionment, and the county of Dare shall be entitled to one delegate.

SEC. 8. That said Convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers and members, and shall provide for other expenses to be paid out of the Treasury as it may direct.

SEC. 9. That said Convention shall have power to elect its officers, and shall be the judge of the qualifications and election of its members, who shall be electors of the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 10. That said Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the Constitution of the State, [excepting the restrictions hereinafter mentioned], not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. But said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever,

to offer or propose any amendment or alteration of, or in anywise interfere with, repeal or modify the Homestead and personal property exemptions, as provided for in article 10 of the Constitution of the State, and said Convention shall insert a clause in said Constitution depriving any Court of the State of all power or jurisdiction whatever to reverse, modify or change in any way the decision which has been made by the present Supreme Court on the Homestead clause of the present Constitution—nor shall said convention, in any way interfere with, modify, repeal or do any other act to restrict, or impair the rights, privileges, or immunities, of any person in the State, on account of race, color, or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him, by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; nor shall they propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State, in any way impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or propose any amendment to the Constitution of this State which shall in any wise provide for the payment to the late slave holders of the State or any other person, for the loss sustained by them by reason of the emancipation of said slaves; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or offer any amendment, which shall in anywise provide for the payment of any debt, or debts, contracted in aid of the late war; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or offer any amendment which shall in anywise provide for the infliction of corporal punishment for criminal offences; nor shall said Convention have power to abolish the present system of public instruction, but to make such alterations to said system, as said Convention may deem necessary and proper; nor shall said Convention propose any amendment or alteration, requiring any property or educational qualification for voters or officers; nor shall said Convention change the present ratio between the poll and property tax, or provide for raising the poll tax, on one poll above two dollars for all [ordinary State and county] purposes; nor shall said Convention be allowed to pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the Constitution as amended, to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection, and provide for filling such vacancies as may occur by reason of any amendment or amendments made by said convention, to the constitution of the State; and except ordinances in relation to the public debt; nor shall said convention have any power to modify or repeal that clause in the present constitution which provides for a mechanics' and laborers' lien law; nor shall said convention have any power to modify or repeal those clauses in the present constitution, which provide that there is no right to secede, and that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States. [Article 1, section 4, and 5.]

SEC. 11. That said convention may revise the constitution of the State, embodying in it such alterations and amendments as may be agreed upon, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; but no such revised constitution shall have any force of validity until the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, to whom the same shall be submitted according to the mode to be prescribed by ordinance of said Convention.

SEC. 12. That no delegate to said convention shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior courts, or any Justice of the Peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, and will not either directly or indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed, to this Constitution by the people of North Carolina as set forth in the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1871, entitled

an act concerning a Convention of the people, which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

SEC. 13. That any judge or judges of the elections appointed under the provisions of this act, or any County Commissioner or Sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns, and perform the duties required of him by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six, nor less than two months, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall knowingly and fraudulently register or vote or induce another to do so contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than 12 months or fined not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars; and any register of voters who shall make or cause or suffer to be made, any entry with intent to commit a fraud shall be subject to indictment and liable to the same penalty.

SEC. 15. That the Committee on printing shall immediately have printed ten copies of this act for each Senator and member the House of Representatives and shall have printed and transmitted by mail one hundred copies to the Board of Commissioners for each county, whose duty it shall be to furnish one copy to each Registrar in their respective counties, and one copy to the inspectors of election at each precinct before the day of election.

SEC. 16. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Sociability in Lodges.

We have previously referred to lack of sociability in lodges towards visiting strangers. Their is also a much-to-be-regretted lack of sociability among the members of a single lodge. Especially do Masons owe social courtesies to new members, who are entitled to a cordial greeting not only from the officers but from every one present. If we study the teachings of Masonry and properly love its teachings we will allow no opportunity to pass without manifesting fraternal feeling for our brothers. Will brothers review their experience and see if they cannot recall a large number of members who have entered the lodge and after attending a few meetings have been seen no more? What is the cause? It was because they did not find the warm sympathy the ardently wished and expected to find. We have passed them coldly by and spent our leisure time in pleasantly chatting with others who needed our attention to assure them they were among true friends, simply they had not the courage to courteously greet the new member who has so anxiously watched our coming expecting that at least we would extend a welcoming hand. Brothers, let us reflect for a moment and see if we are not responsible for the meagre attendance at some of our lodge meetings. Can we afford to be derelict in duty? Shall we forget our obligations? Nay, let us all come to the rescue, with a due appreciation of our duty, and convince the profane world that there is real brotherhood among all Masons, and that the "Philosopher's Stone" and the key to happiness, which is the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God.

A word about the reception of strangers and our growl for this time is done. None should be allowed to even take a seat in the eat-room without being greeted in a cordial manner. He is a stranger and perhaps in a strange land, and is anxiously seeking association. His heart may be sad because he is alone; he longs for sympathy, he longs to find a heart that

beats in unison with his own—for some one who will speak a word of cheering welcome. His mind wanders back towards the loved ones at home. A child of sadness creeps over him and he longs to be with them; but duty has called him away, and he is in the agony of loneliness. "Speak, O speak to me!" he cries, and his heart sinks within him if no response is made to his silent prayer. Brother Masons, have we discharged our duty towards the stranger as he sat in the reception room awaiting the time he should go to the examination room? Have we not chatted familiarly with our acquaintance and allowed him to sit alone in silence? And when he had entered the Lodge room, have we continued the same coldness? It does not require a long continuance in this freezing-out process to keep visitors away from a lodge, and they will eventually freeze out the best members of the lodge.

Marriage.

The dominion of a man over his wife is no other than as the soul rules the body; for which it takes a mighty care, and uses it with a delicate tenderness, and cares for it in all contingencies, and watches to keep it from evils, and studied to make for it fair provisions, and very often is led by its inclinations, and desires, and does never contradict, it appetites but when they are evil, and then also not without some trouble and sorrow; and its government comes only to this it furnishes the body with light and understanding, and the body furnishes the soul with hands and feet; the soul governs because the body cannot else be happy, but the government is no other than provision; as a nurse governs a child when she causes him to eat, and to be warm; and dry, and quiet.

And yet even this very government itself is divided; for man and wife in the family are as the sun and moon in the firmament of heaven; he rules by day and she by night, that is, in the lesser and more proper circles of her affairs, in the conduct of domestic provisions and necessary offices, and shines only by his light, and rules by his authority. And as the moon, in opposition to the sun shines brightest; that is, then when she is in her own circles and separate regions; so is the authority of the wife then most conspicuous when she is separate and in her proper sphere; "in gynaecio," in the nursery and offices of domestic employment. But when she is in conjunction with the sun, her brother, that is, in that place and employment in which, has care and proper offices are employed, her light is not seen, her authority hath no proper business.

But else there is no difference, for they were barbarous people among whom wives were instead of servants; and it is a sign of weakness to force the camels to kneel for their load because thou hast not strength and spirit enough to climb; it make the affections and evenness of a wife bend by the flexures of a servant, is a sign the man is not wise enough to govern when another is by. And as among men and women humility is the way to be preferred, so it is in husbands, they will prevail by cession, by sweetness and counsel, and charity and compliance. So that we cannot discourse of the man's right without describing the measures of his duty.

Jeremy Taylor.

No Convention.

On our first page will be found the act passed by the Legislature, submitting to the people the question of calling a Convention, and we had intended to write an article against the legality of such proceedings, but by yesterday's mail we received the Message of Gov. Caldwell, refusing to issue his proclamation ordering the election, which puts a stop to the revolutionists' schemes as announced in the bill before mentioned. At the late hour of receiving the Message, we are forced to defer its publication until next week. Gov. Caldwell has shown himself a man in the right place, and an Executive who the law-loving people of North Carolina are bound to respect for his firmness and decision in the matter. That the act is unconstitutional we believe none will deny, or at least that there is any warrant in the Constitution which gives to the Legislature the authority to submit the question to the people, and no instance of the kind has ever been ratified by the people in North Carolina. Gov. Caldwell has therefore acted wisely in his refusal to be made a party to this illegal and revolutionary scheme, and we are satisfied that he will be sustained by the Republican party, and by all fair-minded men of the Conservative party.

What course will next be taken by these revolutionists, in the Legislature, is hard to tell. They may impeach Caldwell, or they may pass a supplemental act, authorizing the speakers of the House and Senate to issue edicts for the people to vote on the question. If such course should be pursued, it would only be carrying out their revolutionary attempts, and to meet these attempts we take the ground that Republicans and Democrats who desire peace, quiet and order, should have nothing to do with the question, for should you vote against the Convention you acknowledge the right of the Legislature to submit the question to the people and thereby become guilty of an attempt at the destruction of the Constitution of the State. Let the Conservatives do the voting; let them carry the question; let their delegates form a Constitution, and attempt to assume the reins of the government, and then their treason will be complete, and like Doar, of Rhode Island, they will be convicted; and while we seldom wish any one harm, we can but hope that they will receive the punishment which their crimes merit.

Why is it that they do not call the Convention legally? They have the power and could pass an act in accordance with the Constitution; they certainly know whether the people desire it or not, and by calling it themselves it would be less expensive to the tax-payers, but we shall not further pursue this question at present, but shall patiently await the acts of these revolutionists, believing that all they need to insure their hanging themselves is to let them have the rope. Go it boys! The 13th of April, 1861, you were rejoicing in the opening of the contest on Fort Sumpter; the 13th of April, 1871, you are trying it again. Union men in the South backed down then, but they have suffered enough from your treason, and will not again be caught in your company.

Rutherford Seminary.

This Institution is located in Burke County, one mile from Icard Station, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, and is in a flourishing condition, the present session opened with about one hundred pupils, and would no doubt have been more largely attended but for want of accommodations for board. Houses are being built on the grounds and it is to be hoped that by the next

session all can be accommodated. The school is located in a very healthy place, and a fine Mineral Spring has been found and opened within one hundred yards of the Seminary. Students who desire to board themselves can rent offices at a very small price per session, and furnish their own provisions; thus making their board amount to a very small sum.

The instruction is equal to first-class schools. The President Mr. Abernethy being, we believe, a graduate of Trinity College, and has an experience of some twenty years as a teacher, he has a sufficient number of assistant teachers to insure proper attention to all who patronize the school.

We were glad to see that Rutherford County is well represented by students in the school, and we take pleasure in recommending this school to the patronage of all who desire to educate their children at a first-class school, in a healthy and intelligent place, and at a reasonable price.

Remarks of Mr. Justice.

A Bill being before the Legislature to pay M. A. Bledsoe's claim for supplies furnished the Insane Asylum, during the war, Mr. J. M. Justice, Representative from Rutherford County, spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

I would be recreant to the interest of the tax-paying constituency that I have the honor to represent, if I did not urge my objections to the passage of this Bill.

There are, in my judgment, three good reasons why this Bill should not be passed, to which I most respectfully invite the attention of the House: The Asylum for the insane was supported prior to the ratification of the State Constitution, by all the counties that sent insane persons to the Asylum who could not pay their own expense. When any county in the State had one or more patients in the Asylum, that county was bound to levy and collect a tax for that purpose.

Then I assume that Mr. Bledsoe's claim was paid by the tax-payers of the several counties that at that time had patients in the Asylum.

My second objection is, that at the last session of the General Assembly, a Bill was passed by the friends of Mr. Bledsoe, allowing him Thirty-three Hundred Dollars, which was to be in full payment of all his claim against the State. I regarded this as a final settlement of the matter, and had hoped that the General Assembly would not again be troubled with this subject.

My third reason is, that I regard it unjust to tax the people, when they are burthened with taxation, to pay a claim that is no more than thousands of other claims of a like character.

This a proposition to pay a claim to a gentleman who remained at home during the war, secure in the Quartermaster's Department from all danger, while thousands of the poor soldiers were marching bare-footed in the cold, with the promise of Eleven Dollars per month. Now you propose to tax the soldiers, the widows and orphans of our State, to pay this claim. Put the question to yourselves before you cast your vote, is it right to tax the people to pay this claim? If so, vote for it; but I beg of you not to vote away the hard earnings of the people to gratify and enrich gentlemen already rich enough.

I, for one, cannot conscientiously vote to pay this claim.

Supplemental Convention Bill

Mr. Justice introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives on Thursday 9th, inst., it was referred:

A bill to amend an Act Relative to a Convention of the People.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That upon the return made to Governor of the vote taken upon the subject of a Convention under the Act passed by the present General Assembly, and ratified day of February, 1871, it shall be the duty of the Governor to ascertain from the Census returns for the year 1870, made under the law

of the United States, authorizing and requiring said Census to be taken, the whole number of electors entitled to vote for or against said Convention, and upon the whole number being ascertained, if it shall appear that a majority of the said electors as aforesaid, shall have voted for a Convention, then and not otherwise, the Governor shall notify the delegates to meet in the city of Raleigh and organize as provided in the Act calling a Convention.

More Truth than Poetry.

The Goldsboro' News, in an article in relation to calling a Convention by the people, says—

"We are going to say a word on the Convention Bill. Open your ears. We shall give it in the form of a sublimated extract, condensed and put into a nut, the Kernel of which can only be enjoyed by the framers of the bill, or their party friends, as no Republican, having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, &c., could take the oath prescribed for delegates. Our State Constitution, ratified by the people, provides that it can be only submitted to the people for future amendment by a

TWO-THIRDS' VOTE,

and this Constitution we have ALL solemnly sworn to support. No man, therefore, who has any regard for the sacred obligation of an oath, will have anything to do with the sacrilegious thing.

And we give our citizens this timely warning, lest they should have the plea of ignorance as an excuse for their delinquency—that any person who attempts to vote for, or in any other way forward the measure, will be liable to presentment before the Grand Jury of his county, for wilful and corrupt perjury.

An Act to suspend the Code of Civil Procedure in Certain Cases.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all civil actions shall be commenced by the issuing a summons.

Sec. 2. The summons shall run in the name of the State, be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court having jurisdiction to try the action, and under the seal of the court, and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant resides or may be found. It shall be returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court of the county where the plaintiff, or one or more of them, or the defendants reside; and shall command the sheriff or other proper officer, to summon the defendant to appear at the next ensuing term of the Superior Court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and shall be dated on the day of its issue. The officer to whom the summons is addressed shall note on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return it on the first day of the term.

Sec. 3. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed by the court at the cost of the plaintiff.

Sec. 4. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable, otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

Sec. 5. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term to which such demurrer or answer may be filed; and that the issues whether of law or fact, shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

Sec. 6. That all writs of summons in civil actions now in the hands of the sheriff or clerk, shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned, in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act.

Provided, That all such civil actions in which issues have been joined, shall stand for trial at Spring Term, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Sec. 7. All executions issued or judgments in civil actions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the court next after that from which they bear test; and all executions now in the hands of any sheriff, issued from any Superior Court, shall be returned to the next term of said court.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this

act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allow defendants to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

Sec. 10. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are suspended until the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Ratified the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Avoid Consumption.

No enemy to the human race is more to be dreaded and is more insidious in its approach than the too fatal and destroyer of health and happiness of myriads—Consumption in its ghastly form. The duty of all is to guard against its first advances. This may be done by the timely use of DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

Nothing Like It.

We refer to NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, advertised in another column. It is in one bottle, and as clear as ice. No gum, no oil, no poison. Examine it. See advertisement.

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine upon themselves, disbelieve in its efficacy is literally impossible. The credentials of this unequalled tonic are, an alternative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Eminent multitudes of people, strangers to each other, have annually been seized with an insidious and morbid desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, liver and bile, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local physicians which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing. Feb.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to the publishers, a full and complete description of the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar Street, New York, 31-1Y.

Riverside High School.

The first session of this Institution will open on the 30th day of Jan. 1871, and continue five months. The school is located seven miles west of Rutherfordton, on Broad River, in a healthy and well watered section of country with every means of accommodation for board &c.

Terms of Tuition—Primary Class, \$ 6 00
(Grammar, Mathematics &c.) 10 00
Classics, (Latin & Greek), 15 00
Board including lights, fuel and washing, from \$8.00 to 8.00.

Students will be charged, from the time they enter the school to the end of the session, and customary deductions made for loss time. Tuition payable one half in advance.

For further particulars address me at Rutherfordton.

41-u J. W. DePASS, Principal.

NORTH CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In the Probate Court.

P tition for sale of land to constitute assets.

BENJ. BUCKENSTAP, a m'r, of

JONATHAN MOONEY,

vs.

MILTON JARRELL, and wife and others.

Hears of Law of Jonathan Mooney.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Milton Jarrell and wife, are co-residents of this State it is ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, for six weeks notifying said non-resident defendant, to appear before me at my office, in Rutherfordton, and answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

J. B. CARPENTER,

41-6w Judge of Probate.

BLACKSMITHING.

Mr. Bradley Dalton would inform his old friends and customers, that he is going it alone, and will be glad to have them call at his shop on the branch, South of the Jail, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work, in his line, in a superior and workmanlike manner.

Surgeon produce taken in exchange for work. 19-1f

TREES!

Caution! Caution! Caution!

All persons are cautioned against ordering any kind of Evergreens or Forest Trees, until they have sent stamp for our price list. We sell BETTER TREES at CHEAPER RATES and MORE of them than anybody else in America. Our prices are less than ONE HALF the ordinary Nursery rates. Large descriptive Catalogue, containing much valuable information, mailed for 10 cents. Address P. KENNY & LAWRENCE, 41-4m Surgeon Bay, Door Co. Wis.

\$25 A WEEK SALARY.

Young men wanted as local and traveling salesmen. Address (with stamp) R. H. WALKER, 31 Park Row, N. Y.

\$30 A DAY, SURE.

LATTA & CO, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL.

EDITED BY

THEODORE TILTON,

Devoted to the Free Discussion of all

Living Questions in Church,

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Reform.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN

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Price, \$3.00 a Year, in Advance.

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P. O. Box 2,848,

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1871.

FOURTH YEAR.

Size of Page Changed and

Attractions Increased.

THE ALDINE:

An Illustrated Monthly Journal of 16 Pages,

clad in the handsomest Paper

in the World.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of

The Aldine who are striving to make their

production worthy of admiration for beauty,

as it has always been for usefulness."—

Henry Ward Beecher.

The object of The Aldine is to furnish a medium which shall be a fit exponent of progress, and of the beautiful in Printing and the kindred arts. The latest and most improved machinery, and the very highest order of mechanical and artistic talent shall be taxed to the utmost to produce a sheet—as nearly as possible—perfect in typography and illustration. While it is intended that the appearance shall be unexceptionable, no pains will be spared to keep the literary matter original and selected, equal to the best.

The unequalled excellence of the Woodcut Illustrations published in the pages of The Aldine has elicited the commendation of the European as well as the American press, and has been hailed as the commencement of a new era in the history of Illustrated Journalism.

During the ensuing year the publishers will present to the patrons of The Aldine, the rarest specimens from the penicils and gravers of the foremost artists of the world; and, while the illustrations may be counted by scores, the volume shall contain nothing that is not of permanent value as a work of art.

The experience of the past year demonstrates that there are many persons throughout the country who cultivated taste in matters literary and artistic lead them to a peculiar appreciation of this enterprise, and the publishers, anxious to that class for the active sympathy and financial support so necessary to success, and to a full realization of the proposed scope and usefulness of The Aldine, let each well-wisher send in at least one subscription, and influence others to do likewise.

TERMS:

One Copy, four months, \$1.00

One Copy, one year, 2.00

Five Copies, one year, 8.75

Specimen copies, by Mail, post-paid, 25c

The publishers will send free the beautiful oil chromo "DUCKS," as a premium

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER

who remits \$2.50 for one year's subscription, and, in addition, will send the wonderful CHROMO NATURE, printed in colors, and containing over fifty illustrations to all whose remittance is received before the edition is exhausted.

Special Prospectus and Circular to those wishing to convert or get into clubs will be mailed on application. Our premiums embrace only articles of the very highest merit of art or workmanship, many of which are offered by no other paper. Sendaway, Weber and Chickering Pianos; Mason & Hamlin's Smith's, and Knebel's Parlor Organs, and the ALDINE WATCH, in gold and silver case, made expressly for us by the American Watch Co. of Waltham, Chronometers, Rogers' Statuettes, Waltham Watches, by Doar & Co. Or, LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT to all who interest themselves in getting subscribers for The Aldine.

Send for Circular.

JAS. SUTTON & CO., Publ'rs,

No. 23 Liberty St., New York, 42-2w

Executor's Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1871, I will sell to the highest bidder the remainder of the property yet unsold, at the late residence of Belk Logan, dec'd, viz: 175 acres of land, joining the home place on Cedar Creek, having an excellent Grist Mill, and water power sufficient for any kind of machinery. Cannot be excelled in Western North Carolina. Call and see it. Also 1 cow and calf, a lot of goats, a small lot of Corn, and other articles not mentioned. Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make settlement on that day, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer.

W. H. LOGAN, Ex.

N. B.—I will sell at the same time and place, 300 bushels of Corn, more or less.

Terms—six months credit, note and approved security, interest from date.

W. H. LOGAN, Guardian.

Jan'y 27th, 1871. [42-6w

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT

HERB, TREE & SHRUB, AND EVERGREEN SEEDS, PREPARED BY

MAIL, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR

CULTURE. 25 DIFFERENT PACK-

ETS OF SEED CLASS FOR \$1.00.

THE SIX CLASSES \$5.00.

20,000 lbs. Evergreen and Tree Seeds; Apple, Pear, Cherry, &c.; Grass Seeds; Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, Squash, Turnip, and all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in small or large quantities; also Small Fruits, Stocks, Bulbs, Shrubs, Roses, Verbena, &c., by mail, prepaid. New Golden Banded Japan Lily, 50c. Priced Descriptive Catalogue sent to any plain address, gratis. Agents wanted. Wholesale List and Agency Clubs and the Trade. Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842. [42-2m

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A Wild Cat in Jersey City.

Fearful Fight With a Catamount in a Butcher's Stable—Narrow Escape of a Boy—The Animal Carcass—Two Bulls' Skulls in the Skirt.

Among the objects of interest in the liquor store of Mr. Higgins, on Pavonia avenue and Grove street, Jersey City, none excited more wonder than the huge wild cat which was wont to repose in cage on the counter. How it came into the possession of Mr. Higgins is not known. Some say he captured it; others that some of the great hunters of Hoboken presented it to him.

About five weeks ago it escaped, and, despite the search of its owner and his friends, its whereabouts could not be ascertained. The news rapidly spread that the wild cat was at large, and the neighbors were much alarmed. Mothers guarded their little ones, and would not allow them to go out after nightfall. Every one was hoping for the animal's capture and death. The heretofore undreaded, serenades on house top and stoops, struck terror into the heart of the lonely pedestrian.

A few days after the cat's escape he was seen by the butcher in a stable Pavonia avenue. The man was about entering an ice house which adjoins the stable in the rear of the shop, when he saw the monster preparing to spring upon him. Rushing to the street he called for help, but before help came the wild cat had disappeared. It was next seen on Saturday morning, when David Reed, one of the butcher's boys, was preparing to go to market. As he was leaving the stable the cat sprang upon him, but as the boy was well nipped up he escaped without injury.

The proprietor at once became satisfied that the cat had his abode somewhere on his premises. He consulted with his neighbor Mr. Morey, a pilot on the steamboat Vanderbilt of the Troy line, who has had some experience with wild cats. They determined to keep a sharp lookout for the animal's reappearance. Mr. Morey predicted that the snow would soon bring his catship out, as it would cover the streets and prevent his obtaining his daily rations. Mr. Morey's prediction was verified.

On Wednesday night young Reed and a companion discovered the animal's lair under the floor of the stable. Yesterday morning he again attacked Reed while the latter was harnessing the butcher's horse. His screams brought assistance. When his employer entered, the cat was fastened on the boy's back. Knocking the animal off, the butcher rained blows thick and fast upon it, but without effect, as it would spring first upon one and then upon the other. Mr. Morey hearing the noise appeared on the scene with a double barreled gun. As he entered the cat fastened himself upon him, and not until he had received repeated blows did the animal loosen his hold.

Seeing that he was sorely pressed, he endeavored to make his escape. Flying by Mr. Morey, he sprang to the loft above, a distance of ten feet. Young Reed, watching the gun from the floor, mounted to the loft and fired at the cat, who was crouched in the corner. The balls struck fair above the eyes, and, after a few spasmodic struggles, all was over. He measured 3 feet 2 inches from the head to the tip of the tail, which was 3 inches long, and he was 2 feet in height. When first seen his coat was a dark gray, but it had faded to a brownish hue. The teeth were over 2½ inches long, and the claws over an inch. The balls when taken from the skull were battered and jagged. The butcher and Mr. Morey, on dissecting the animal, were astounded at the solid string of muscles which covered its whole body. No food was found in the stomach.

How to Avoid a Bad Husband.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the things she possesses.
2. Never marry a fellow who struts about dandy-like in his gloves and ruffles, with a silver-headed cane, and rings on his fingers. Beware of him! There is a trap.
3. Never marry a stranger, whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump into the fire with their eyes open.
4. Never marry a niggardly, close-fisted, mean, sordid wretch who saves every penny or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stultify you.
5. Never marry a mope or a drone, one who drangles through life, one foot after the other, and lets things take their own course.
6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sisters unkindly. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.
7. Never, on any account marry a gambler, a profane person, or one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.
8. Never marry a sloven, a man

who is negligent of his person or his dress. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper or a demon.

10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be tied to a man whose breath is polluted by the use of poisoned liquor.

Sleeping Together.

The "Law of Life" says: "More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks, in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together; night after night, under the same bedclothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorbent will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminative will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law; and in married life it is defied almost universally.

Economical Living.

In the recent work of Dio Lewis he gives an account of one week in which the sum total expended for his food was 54 1/2 cents. Two days out of the seven he indulged in a beef stew, the meat for which each time cost exactly two cents, and he says "there was really enough for two of us." As for the other days, the *carle* for a couple of them will give an idea of all:

"Sunday breakfast, hulled Southern corn, with a little milk. My breakfast cost three cents. I took exactly the same thing for dinner. Food for the day, six cents. I never take any supper."

"Tuesday breakfast, two cents' worth of beans, with half a cent's worth of vinegar. For dinner, one quart of rich bean porridge worth one cent, with four slices of coarse bread, worth two cents. Food for Tuesday, five and a-half cents."

In conclusion, Dr. Lewis remarks:

"Of course, I don't pretend that everybody can live in this luxurious way. It isn't every body that can afford it. I could have lived just as well, so far as health and strength are concerned, on half the money. Besides, on three days I ate too much altogether, and suffered from thirst and dizziness. But then I may plead that my habits are very active. Not only have I written forty odd pages of this book during the week, but I have done a large amount of hard muscular labor."

Discovery of Masonic Emblems.

Some interest has been created in Sussex county, New Jersey, during the excavation for the Midland railroad by the discovery of some relics of former times in the form of two silver Masonic badges, ornamented with square and compass, moon and sun, in accordance with the Masonic emblems of the present day, which were found five feet below the hard earth excavation of the Midland railroad. How the badges ever got there is a mystery, as no human remains were connected with them, and the soil is a compact slate. Victor M. Drake, of the Newton Herald, says that it is well known that Masonic emblems were worn both by the pioneers and Indians of the country as a means of self-preservation against the incursion of Tories and robbers, who in the early settlement of the country held almost undisputed sway on both sides of the State line. The fact is well established, that as early as 1776, Major Wood, of Goshen, who was in command of the Minisink battle, fought opposite the Lackawaxen, when being overpowered by the Indians, and taken prisoner, saved his life by signaling Brandt with the grand hailing Masonic sign of distress; and Masonic badges were in general use at the line, both in the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys, as one of the measures for protection against the bloody Indian incursions to which the frontier settlement were at all times liable.

The Latest Market Report.

Honor, scarce. Old stock exhausted, and the new one will be a failure.

Virtue—old growth nearly consumed, young growth prospects very unpromising.

Honesty—none in the market.

Patriotism—first quality scarce, and none to be disposed of. Second quality easily bought on speculation, at one hundred per cent, discount.

Prudence—all in the hands of old stock-holders, and held close. Modesty—stock badly managed. None for sale to street speculators.

Vice—market overstocked.

Pride—Market glutted.

Politeness—cheap. Holders unwilling to dispose of any at present rates.

Scandal—none at wholesale. Dealt in chiefly by peddlars at retail.

Religion—very little of the genuine article on hand. Stock generally adulterated.

Love—none offered except for greenbacks.

How Scarlet Fever is Spread.

The enormous mortality from scarlet fever which appears in the Registrar-General's mortality bills, is now a constant and increasing quantity. It is assuming proportions which are alarming; not the less so, because they are largely increased by individual carelessness. It has always been a source of great mortality; and, in the absence of any means of checking its progress, such as we possess in vaccination for small pox and by attention to the water supply and drainage for cholera and some forms of pythogenic fever, it becomes the more necessary accurately to investigate the means by which it is spread. These may be summed up chiefly in a few words. It is spread by personal carelessness, by neglect, and by recklessness of individuals as to the public safety. Scarlet fever is propagated from person to person by culpable ignorance and criminal neglect. Cleanliness and general sanitary regulations are of use in mitigating the severity of the disease, but are no bar to its propagation. Let us take the experience of one London physician during the last week, and it will easily explain how scarlet fever is now being spread. He tells us that he has become cognizant of the following cases during that time. Traveling by rail, he was requested not to put down the window, as a little boy in the carriage was not very well. The boy was on his way home from where scarlet fever had broken out; and, on examining him, the eruption was fully evident. A clergyman brought into his room a lad, not to consult him about the lad, but inadvertently. He was about to take him into the country. This lad had just recovered from scarlet fever, and was in the disquamous stage of convalescence shedding about those scales which are so highly infectious, and are enough to poison the whole population. His washer-woman had scarlet fever in her family; he ascertained that it was conveyed by the clothing of a scarlet fever patient, sent to the wash by the friends without any caution. These are all acts of the most culpable and dangerous negligence. Scarlet fever is one of the most insidiously and continuously contagious diseases. From the outset of the disease till the completion of the subsequent process of peeling of the skin, the patient, his clothing and discharges, and the light scales which are diffused in the atmosphere from his peeling surface skin, are pregnant with poison. Not only should he be carefully isolated; not only should his clothing and all that comes in contact with him be carefully and thoroughly disinfected; not only should his body be anointed, as Dr. Budd has recommended, with oil to limit the areal diffusion of the epidermal scales; but the utmost care should be exercised by the persons attending him not to become carriers of this virulent and subtle poison. To send to the laundress garments fatal as those of Dejanira, to expose in a public carriage or a crowded waiting-room the fertile sources of a deadly and volatile poison, are terrible offences against the public safety. They are constantly and

carelessly committed; and it is thus that scarlatina is spread.

—Medical Journal.

Jean Paul Richter says:—"To insure modesty, I would advise the educating of the sexes together; for two boys will preserve twelve girls, or two girls twelve boys; innocent, amiable winks, jokes and improprieties, merely by that instinctive sense which is the forerunner of matured modesty. But I will guarantee nothing in a school where girls are alone together, and still less where boys are."

An Iowa paper has a correspondent writing against capital punishment, and signing his name, "One who has been there."

Mr. Day having married Miss Week a local poet comments thus:

"A Day is made, a week is lost, but time should not complain—There'll soon be little Days enough To make the Week again."

The Finkle & Lyon Sewing

Machine, with Drop Feed, new Take-up new Hemmer, etc., is now offered to agents on more liberal terms. Also, Second hand Machines taken in exchange, or the new improvements applied.

Every machine is warranted First-Class, and if the purchaser does not regard it after a fair trial, he can return it, and money refunded.

Wanted: Traveling Agents to visit each town, distributing circulars, explaining the improvements, etc., etc., who can make \$200 per month.

Address, LYONS & LYONS, 33 East 14th St., New York 35 cm.

The Great Medical Discovery!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

They are a Gentle Purgative, well adapted for the treatment of all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Stomachic Disturbance, etc., etc., and are the only medicine that can be taken with perfect safety, and without the least danger to the system. They are the only medicine that can be taken with perfect safety, and without the least danger to the system. They are the only medicine that can be taken with perfect safety, and without the least danger to the system.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK,

but a Powerful Purgative, well adapted for the treatment of all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Stomachic Disturbance, etc., etc., and are the only medicine that can be taken with perfect safety, and without the least danger to the system.

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MADAME DELACHAMPS

Alone in a Mountain Gorge

Singly ensconced amid the wilds of one of the Middle States, lived Madame Delachamps, many years ago, with no known protector, save a faithful dog that ever stood beside her to defend it in time of need. Her small, mouse-covered cabin, wrapped with wild-rose and honeysuckle, appeared hid away by a cluster of underground, and closely entwined on the north and east by a deep, craggy ravine that led away back to the mountain gorge.

Here, sniffling the ambient air, waited from nature's green world clinging to the mountain side, bathing her brow in early morn's gentle dewdrop she lived solitary and alone for many long years. The catamount's unearthly midnight yell, and the wolf's doleful howl, frequently aroused her from pleasant midnight slumbers.

Now and then she would emerge from her unknown home and mingle with the inhabitants around about for one or two months at a time. She was eccentric in her acts and all viewed her as a living curiosity.

While 'round home, she apparently had but one object, and that was the relief of her afflicted sex. Under a bolt on her side, could be seen an old-fashioned drirk of considerable size, carried for her own protection, while strapping across her shoulder was suspended a curious sack made from the

Skins of Rabbits and Raccoons

Arranged in alternate strips. This bag contained some old parchment, curious relics, a few light garments, and a smaller sack containing a coarse powder made from certain roots known only to herself, the secret of which she clung to as with the tenacity of death. She said that from her wild mountain home, to act the Good Samaritan, with this unknown vegetable power which she claimed possessed a wonderful power over all diseases incident to the female sex. She termed it "womb physic," with which she proposed to cure all affections and derangements of that organ, and kindred complaints free of charge. With such singular magic did she relieve all who applied, that within a few years her name and fame became known far and wide, and hundreds of suffering females applied for relief and returned to their homes healthy and happy. Many were anxious to know her secret, and large sums of money were offered if she would divulge it—but she stubbornly refused.

During her solitary life, she became intimate with only one woman, a noted midwife some miles distant, to whom she promised to

Divulge the Secret

Before dying. In a few years, as the shadows of night began to close around her tottering frame, she imparted this great secret to this friend.

She gained quite a reputation for relieving the suffering of her sex, and strange it may appear—she scarcely ever failed to cure those old chronic female complaints that had resisted all ordinary modes of treatment. Many years ago, the wife of this, while engaged in the Practice of Medicine, by a little strategy, succeeded in procuring the secret of this wonderful vegetable Regulator, which had never been known to the Medical Profession.

He gave it a fair impartial trial in the treatment of various forms and stages of female complaints, with such decided satisfaction, that in 1860 he called public attention to its virtues in

"Gross' Medico-Chirurgical Review."

Combined with other known vegetable

Tonics, having great power over the uterine organs; with Black Root to act upon the liver and bowels, and Scalloped Globe of Iron to correct the blood, he has formed a wonderful combination for the cure of all Female Complaints, considering it the only Female Regulator known, and now offers this valuable compound to the afflicted female, under the name of

English Female Bitters.

The Medical Profession at large, have long felt the need of just such a medicine, consequently it is not strange that they so eagerly prescribe and recommend these Bitters to their female patients.

If you could see the pile of smiling approvals and endorsements from physicians and the public at large, concerning these Bitters, their daughters and their friends, by the use of these Bitters, no sickly female would hesitate to use them. This Female Regulator is adapted for old, young, married or single females who suffer from various forms of female derangement. They cure pain, suppress scanty, profuse or irregular Menstruation, chlorosis or Green Sickness, Ambly or Whites, Hysterics, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration and Irritation of the Womb, pain in the side, back or loins, sick Headache, palpitation or fluttering of the Heart, hurried Breathing, swimming of the Head, cold Feet and Hands, loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Wakefulness, Barrenness, physical Prostration, etc., etc. Many of these are relieved by the use of only one bottle.

The Liver and Stomache

Are thoroughly aroused and restored to a healthy action, by the use of these Bitters. Its peculiar Iron, Scalloped Globe of Iron, places it far ahead of any similar preparation before the public.

Females, later confinement and convalescence from any debilitating complaint, who remain weak and feeble, with little or no appetite, are at once aroused and strengthened by their use. As a Family Tonic for men, women and children, it has no equal. One tablespoonful contains more medicinal properties than one bottle of any of the common and pleasant "dilute alcohol" bitters, to be found all over the country. When the manures of the common beverages of the day say they cure all diseases, they well know they are "putting up the wall" over your eyes, and laugh at your stupidity in being so easily humbugged whenever the article smacks of whisky. If you really desire a valuable Iron and Vegetable Tonic for yourself and family, one bottle of E. F. B. will last longer and do more good than one dozen of the ordinary "grocery" bitters, as one tablespoonful in water, is sufficient for a whole family. As

A Female Regulator,

It has no equal on this continent, acting powerfully and promptly in all cases, were to organic lesion exists. It is just the medicine for young girls, who have some difficulty in retaining their bloom on the cheeks, and who do not feel exactly right. For the mother at the change of life, it soothes and quiets until the critical period is passed, as sweetly as if enjoying the brightest beams of opal ray, flitting through the air of oriental climes. The medicine is sold at the low price of \$1.50 per Bottle, or six for \$8.00, and can be had of all Druggists and Merchants throughout the Country. Address

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Memphis, Tenn.

Dromgoole & Co's

BUCHU.

The Best and Cheapest now before the public, for all affections, and derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder. Large Bottles only \$1.00 or six for \$5.00. Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

J. P. Dromgoole & Co., Prop's,

Memphis, Tenn

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TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound

EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance, the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation. Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence, I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experience